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(54) Title: FLUIDIZED POLYMER SUSPENSIONS OF CATIONIC POLYSACCHARIDES IN POLYOLS AND USE THEREOF IN PREPARING PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITIONS		
(57) Abstract There are disclosed stable fluidized polymer suspensions containing cationic polysaccharide, stabilizing agent and water-soluble polyol. The preferred cationic polysaccharides are cationic guar and cationic hydroxypropyl guar. Processes for preparing personal care compositions utilizing the fluidized polymer suspensions are also disclosed. Using the fluidized polymer suspensions in the processes provides advantages of more rapid dissolution and avoidance of lumps and gels when compared to using dry, powdered cationic polysaccharides.		

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5 **FLUIDIZED POLYMER SUSPENSIONS OF
 CATIONIC POLYSACCHARIDES IN POLYOLS AND
 USE THEREOF IN PREPARING PERSONAL CARE COMPOSITIONS**

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

 This invention relates to fluidized polymer suspensions of cationic
 polysaccharides and their use in preparing personal care compositions, in
10 particular, hair and skin care compositions.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

 Cationic polysaccharides have been used in many personal care
 applications, e.g. shampoos, shower gels, hair styling compositions, skin
 creams and lotions, where they provide rheological properties to the
15 compositions and desirable properties to the hair and skin.

 In most cases cationic polysaccharides used in personal care
 compositions are utilized as dry powders. However, handling of powders is
 often accompanied by dusting which can be a cause of health and safety
 problems. Moreover, in the case of cationic polysaccharides the dusting
20 problem is particularly troublesome, because the cationic material tends to
 adhere strongly to anionic surfaces. Furthermore, particulate polysaccharides
 are known to lump excessively when added to water, resulting in low rates of
 solution, and so special care must be taken when adding these materials to
 water to avoid lumping and gel formation. Often unacceptable gel levels
25 remain in these solutions. For these reasons there has been a desire to
 develop cationic polysaccharide products that are readily dispersible in
 aqueous media by dispersing them in liquids with which they are immiscible
 but which are useful in particular personal care applications.

 U.S. Patent No. 4,799,962 to Ahmed discloses particulate water-
30 soluble polymers dispersed in liquid medium comprised of low molecular

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weight polyethylene glycol, water and high molecular weight polyethylene glycol. Dispersion of cationic polysaccharides is not disclosed.

U.S. Patent No. 5,487,777 to Lundan et al. relates to slurries of carboxymethyl cellulose comprising: a) 10 to 60% of carboxymethyl cellulose, b) 40 to 60% of water-soluble polyethylene glycol, the average
5 molecular weight of which is below about 1,000, and c) 1 to 50% of an inert powder or dispersion.

U.S. Patent No. 5,362,312 to Skaggs et al. discloses a polymeric fluid composition comprising: a) water-soluble polysaccharide, b) water-soluble polyethylene glycol or thickened polyethylene glycol, c) one or more
10 viscosified polyol fluid components, and d) one or more viscosifying polysaccharides. The polysaccharides disclosed do not include cationic polysaccharides.

The solvation and solubility properties of various water-soluble polysaccharides can vary widely. Therefore, information on fluidized
15 polymer suspensions of anionic and nonionic polysaccharides is of little utility in predicting what systems will be suitable for preparing fluidized polymer suspensions of cationic polysaccharides. For this reason, the fluidized polymer suspensions of cationic polysaccharides disclosed herein are novel in
20 composition and in their use in preparing personal care compositions.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one embodiment of the invention a fluidized polymer suspension comprises: a) cationic polysaccharide, b) stabilizing agent, and c) water-soluble polyol that is not a solvent for the cationic polysaccharide.

25 In another embodiment of the invention a process of preparing a personal care composition comprises: a) providing a fluidized polymer composition comprising i) cationic polysaccharide, ii) stabilizing agent, and iii) water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide;

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and b) mixing the fluidized polymer suspension with one or more personal care active ingredients.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

It is characteristic of the fluidized polymer suspensions of this invention that they are stable as made. By the term "stable as made" it is meant that the suspension does not immediately separate into two or more distinct layers when standing. In some instances, where the suspension will be used within a short period of time, it is sufficient that the suspensions be moderately stable, i.e., at least sufficiently stable so that the cationic polysaccharide remains dispersed or may be readily redispersed after standing for a short period of time, e.g. several hours or overnight. However, dispersed cationic polysaccharides tend to agglomerate upon settling into gels or solids which cannot readily be redispersed after standing for more than a few days (or in some cases much shorter periods of time). Therefore it is often preferred that the suspensions be storage stable over much longer periods of time since they will frequently be used in applications where they must be stored for periods of about one to six months. The fluidized polymer suspensions of this invention are stable as made, preferably stable for at least about one week, more preferably for at least about 8 weeks, and even more preferably for at least about 6 months.

Cationic polysaccharides for use in the invention include any naturally occurring cationic polysaccharide as well as polysaccharides and polysaccharide derivatives that have been cationized by chemical means, e.g. quaternization with various quaternary amine compounds containing reactive chloride or epoxide sites. Example of such cationic polysaccharides include, but are not restricted to, cationic guar, hydrophobically modified cationic guar, cationic hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydroxyethyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl guar, cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose and cationic

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hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl cellulose. Preferred cationic polysaccharides for use in the invention are cationic guar and cationic hydroxypropyl guar.

Methods for preparation of the cationic polysaccharides are disclosed
5 in U.S. Patent numbers 4,663,159; 5,037,930; 5,473,059; 5,387,675;
3,472,840 and 4,031,307, all of which are incorporated herein by reference
in their entireties.

Polyols used for preparing the fluidized polymer suspension of the
invention are water-soluble, essentially non-solvents for the cationic
10 polysaccharides (i.e., the cationic polysaccharides are soluble at a level of no
more than about 5%) and preferably liquids. Examples of such polyols
include, but are not restricted to polyethylene glycol, propylene glycol,
polypropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, glycerine and ethylene glycol. The
preferred polyol is polyethylene glycol.

15 Polyethylene glycol, also called "polyoxyethylene", "poly(ethylene
oxide)", or "polyglycol" is a well known condensation product of ethylene
glycol having the formula $H(OCH_2CH_2)_n-OH$. Polyethylene glycols are
commercially available in several grades and molecular weights. Preferred
polyethylene glycols for the invention have a relatively low molecular weight
20 of between about 150 and 1,000. More preferably the molecular weight is
from about 200 to about 700, and most preferably from about 250 to about
600.

In the fluidized polymer suspensions of the invention, the cationic
polysaccharide is preferably from about 10 to about 65 wt. % and the polyol
25 from about 35 to about 90 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer
suspension. More preferably the cationic polysaccharide is from about 15 to
about 60 wt. % and the polyol from about 40 to about 85 wt. %. Most
preferably the cationic polysaccharide is from about 20 to about 50 wt. % and

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the polyol from about 50 to about 80 wt. % of the fluidized polymer suspension.

The other ingredient necessary in the fluidized polymer suspensions of the invention is a stabilizing agent, which will generally be present at a level of from about 0.5 to about 3 wt. % of the total weight of the suspension. The stabilizing agents are organic or inorganic materials which can be dispersed or dissolved in the polyol medium. Preferred stabilizers are silica, mineral pigments, organic pigments, crosslinked polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid, cellulose ethers and mixtures thereof. More preferred are silica and mineral pigments. Examples of mineral pigments include, but are not limited to calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide, clay, talc and gypsum. Preferred cellulose ethers for use as stabilizers are carboxymethyl cellulose and hydroxypropyl cellulose. The most preferred stabilizer is silica.

The fluidized polymers suspensions may optionally contain water. If water is used, the amount should not be so great that the suspended cationic polysaccharide swells and forms a gel. Water is generally used in an amount such that the ratio of cationic polysaccharide to water is not less than about 5:1.

For preparation of the fluidized polymer suspensions of the invention preferably the polyol is added to a high shear mixing device, and then the appropriate stabilizing agent is added. The mixture is stirred for a sufficient time to disperse the stabilizing agent, and the cationic polysaccharide is added. Further stirring is carried out until dispersion is complete. If water is utilized as a component of the fluidized polymer suspension, it can be added with the cationic polysaccharide or the stabilizing agent. However, the order of addition of the ingredients has no effect on the properties of the suspension.

The fluidized polymer suspensions of this invention find use in the formulation of personal care products, particularly hair and skin care

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compositions. Use of fluidized polymer suspensions of the cationic polysaccharides in place of dry powdered cationic polysaccharides has the advantages that the dusting, low rate of solution, lumping and gel formation of the powders is avoided.

5 Examples of personal care products of the invention include, but are not limited to shampoos, hair conditioners, combination shampoo-conditioners, sun screen products, shower gels, soaps, hair styling products, hair colorants, deodorants, antiperspirants, moisturizing lotions and the like.

10 The personal care products of the invention generally will comprise, in addition to the fluidized polymer suspension, some active component which provides benefit to the hair or skin. Such materials may include moisturizing agents, anti-perspirants, anti-bacterials, sunscreen agents, cleaning agents, hair conditioning agents, hair styling agents, anti-dandruff agents, hair growth promoters, hair dyes and pigments, soaps and perfumes.

15 Typical moisturizing agents are animal oils such as lanolin and the like, fatty acid esters and fish oils; vegetable oils; mineral oils; petrolatum, and synthetic oils such as silicone oils.

20 A wide variety of sunscreen agents is suitable for use in the personal care compositions of the present invention. Examples include, p-aminobenzoic acid, its salts and its derivatives, anthranilates, salicylates, cinnamic acid derivatives, dihydroxy cinnamic acid derivatives, trihydroxy cinnamic acid derivatives, dibenzalacetone, dibenzalacetophenone, naphtholsulfonates, dihydroxynaphtholic acid and its salts, coumarin derivatives, diazoles, quinine salts, quinoline derivatives, hydroxy- and
25 methoxy-substituted benzophenones, uric and vilouric acids, tannic acid and its derivatives, hydroquinone and benzophenones.

 Typically, the active ingredient in deodorant-antiperspirant compositions is basic aluminum compound. Examples of such materials are

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aluminum chlorhydroxide, basic aluminum bromide, iodide or nitrate and basic aluminum hydroxy chloride-zirconyl hydroxy oxychloride.

Cleaning agents are typically anionic, cationic, non-ionic or amphoteric surfactants. Typical anionic surfactants are carboxylates, sulfonates, sulfates or phosphates, e.g. fatty acid soaps, salts of lauryl sulfate and salts of lauryl ether sulfate. Examples of cationic surfactants are aliphatic mono, di and polyamines derived from fatty and rosin acids, amine oxides, ethoxylated alkyl amines and imidazolines. Examples of non-ionic surfactants are polyoxyethylene surfactants, alkylphenol ethoxylates, carboxylic acid esters, e.g. mono and diglycerides, polyoxyethylene esters and fatty acid diethanolamine condensates. Amphoteric surfactants are those containing combinations of the anionic and cationic groups described above, particularly those containing both acid carboxyls and basic nitrogen groups. Typical amphoteric surfactants are imidazolines and betaines, e.g., lauric and myristic imidazolines and betaines, and amidopropylbetaines.

A wide variety of hair conditioning agents is useful in the compositions of this invention. Included are volatile hydrocarbons; silicones; cationic surfactants such as quaternary ammonium-containing cationic surfactants, e.g. di(hydrogenated tallow dimethyl ammonium chloride and cationic guar; hydrolyzed animal protein; and fatty alcohols.

Hair styling agents useful in the personal care compositions of the invention include the hair conditioning agents listed above as well as a wide variety of ionic and non-ionic polymers that are used to improve the manageability and hold of hair.

Typical soaps used as personal care active ingredients are salts of C₈-C₂₂ fatty acids.

Anti-dandruff agents, hair growth promoters and hair dyes and pigments may be any of those widely used in cosmetic formulations.

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The personal care compositions of this invention comprise cationic polysaccharide thickener and some active component which provides benefit to the hair or skin. In the case of the present invention, the thickener is introduced as a fluidized polymer suspension. Both the thickener and the active ingredient are generally dissolved or suspended in a vehicle comprising water or solvent. A variety of other ingredients, in addition to those already mentioned, may be present in the vehicle. Examples of other vehicle ingredients include surfactants; colorants; antioxidants; vitamins; emulsifiers; opacifiers; pearlescent aids such as ethylene glycol distearate, or TiO₂ coated mica; pH modifiers such as citric acid, sodium citrate, succinic acid, phosphoric acid, sodium hydroxide and sodium carbonate; and preservatives such as benzyl alcohol, methyl paraben and propyl paraben.

The personal care compositions of this invention are readily prepared by use of conventional formulation and mixing techniques. Methods of making several personal care compositions using fluidized polymer suspensions containing cationic polysaccharides are described in the following examples, which are exemplary only and not intended to be limiting. All percentages, parts, etc., are by weight unless otherwise indicated.

Example 1

This example describes preparation of a fluidized polymer suspension of cationic guar in polyethylene glycol.

To 55.8 parts of polyethylene glycol 400 (Dow Chemical Co., Midland, MI) was added 1.7 parts of Aerosil® 200 silica (Degussa AG, Hanau, Germany). The mixture was stirred with moderate shear until the silica was dispersed. Then 42.5 part of N-Hance® 3000 cationic guar (Hercules Incorporated, Wilmington, DE) was added while the mixture was slowly stirred. A stable fluid dispersion was obtained with a viscosity of 4,500 cps (Brookfield LVT, spindle 4, 30 rpm).

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The suspension was stored at ambient temperature, and the stability was checked at regular intervals. Over a period of eight weeks a small liquid layer (0-5 mm) appeared on top of the suspension. Below this layer the suspension was homogeneous.

5

Example 2

This example describes preparation of a fluidized polymer suspension of cationic hydroxypropyl guar in polyethylene glycol.

The procedure described in Example 1 was followed, but using N-Hance®3196 cationic guar (available from Hercules Incorporated, 10 Wilmington, DE). A stable fluid dispersion was obtained with a viscosity of 3,900 cps (Brookfield LVT, spindle 4, 30 rpm).

After storage of the dispersion for a period of two weeks at ambient temperature, a small liquid layer (0-5 mm) appeared on top of the suspension. Below this layer the suspension was homogeneous.

15

Example 3

This example describes preparation of a shower gel formulation using the fluidized polymer suspension prepared in Example 1. For comparison, the same formulation was prepared using the same cationic guar, but in a dry powder form. The formulation is presented in Table 1.

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Table 1

	<u>INGREDIENT</u>	<u>PARTS PER HUNDRED</u>
	sodium laurether sulfate	20.00
	disodium laurether sulfosuccinate	20.00
5	cocamphocarboxyglycinate	5.00
	sodium lauroyl sarcosinate	8.00
	propylene glycol	2.00
	quat wheat	1.00
	glycol distearate	2.00
10	fragrance	0.35
	preservative	0.60
	water	40.1
	N-Hance®3000 cationic guar	0.95

15 The cationic guar, whether as the fluidized polymer suspension or dry
 powder, was added as the last ingredient. When the fluidized polymer
 suspension was used, a sufficient amount was added to provide the level of
 cationic guar indicated. Hydration of the cationic guar began only after
 correction of the pH to about 5 by addition of citric acid. For the fluidized
 polymer suspension the dissolution time was 67 minutes, and no lumps were
 20 observed. For the dry powder, the dissolution time was 120 minutes, and
 lumps were observed.

These results indicate the substantial advantage in solution speed and
 lump-free dispersibility obtained with the fluidized polymer suspension.

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Example 4

This example describes preparation of a hair conditioner cream rinse formulation using the fluidized polymer suspension of Example 1. For comparison, the same formulation was prepared using the same cationic guar, but in a dry powder form. The formulation is presented in Table 2.

Table 2

INGREDIENT	PARTS PER HUNDRED
glycerin	1.00
stearalkonium chloride	3.00
cetyl alcohol	2.00
fragrance	0.30
disodium EDTA	0.10
preservative	0.40
water	92.2
N-Hance®3000 cationic guar	1.00

The cationic guar, whether as the fluidized polymer suspension or dry powder, was added as the last ingredient. When the fluidized polymer suspension was used, a sufficient amount was added to provide the level of cationic guar indicated. Hydration of the cationic guar began only after correction of the pH to about 5 by addition of citric acid. For the fluidized polymer suspension the dissolution time was 0.5 minutes, and no lumps were observed. For the dry powder, the dissolution time was 17 minutes, and lumps were observed.

These results indicate the substantial advantage in solution speed and lump-free dispersibility obtained with the fluidized polymer suspension.

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Example 5

Fluidized polymer suspensions of cationic hydroxypropyl guar (Jaguar®C-162, from Rhone-Poulenc, Paris, France), and cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose (Celquat®H-100, Celquat®L-100, Celquat®SC240-C and Celquat®SC-230-M, from National Starch and Chemical Co., Bridgewater, NJ) were prepared using the formulation amounts and condition as described in Example 1. All of the dispersions were stable as made, but showed some thickening after storage for two weeks at room temperature.

Example 6

This example describes preparation of a fluidized polymer suspension of cationic guar in propylene glycol.

A quantity of 14 parts of propylene glycol was added to a mixing vessel, and then 0.28 parts of carboxymethyl cellulose (CMC-7H3S from Hercules Incorporated, Wilmington, DE) was dispersed into the propylene glycol. Then 0.02 parts of hydroxypropyl cellulose (Klucel®H from Hercules Incorporated, Wilmington, DE) was added and dispersed with stirring. The resulting mixture was heated to 60°C with stirring to dissolve the carboxymethyl and hydroxypropyl cellulose, and then 52.2 parts of additional propylene glycol was added. A quantity of 30 parts of cationic guar was added to the solution with stirring to complete the procedure.

The product was a pourable fluidized polymer suspension of cationic guar in propylene glycol that showed no sign of separation after standing overnight at room temperature.

It is not intended that the examples presented here should be construed to limit the invention, but rather they are submitted to illustrate some specific embodiments of the invention. Various modifications and variations of the present invention can be made without departing from the scope of the appended claims.

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CLAIMS

1. A fluidized polymer suspension comprising:
 - a) cationic polysaccharide,
 - b) stabilizing agent, and
 - 5 c) water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide.
2. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the suspension is stable as made.
3. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the
10 suspension is stable for at least about 1 week.
4. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the suspension is stable for at least about 8 weeks.
5. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the suspension is stable for at least about 6 months.
- 15 6. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is at least one member selected from the group consisting of cationic guar, hydrophobically modified cationic guar, cationic hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydroxyethyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl
20 guar, cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose and cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl cellulose.

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7. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic guar.

8. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic hydroxypropyl guar.

5 9. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

10

10. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide comprises polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight between about 150 and 600.

11. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the
15 stabilizing agent is selected from the group consisting of silica, mineral pigments, organic pigments, crosslinked polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid, cellulose ethers and mixtures thereof.

12. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the
20 stabilizing agent comprises mineral pigment selected from the group consisting of calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide, clay, talc, and gypsum.

13. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the stabilizing agent comprises silica.

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14. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 10 to about 65 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

5 15. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 15 to about 60 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

16. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 20 to about 50 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

10 17. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide is from about 35 to about 90 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

15 18. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the stabilizing agent is from about 0.5 to about 3 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

19. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 further comprising water.

20 20. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is at least one member selected from the group consisting of cationic guar, hydrophobically modified cationic guar, cationic hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydroxyethyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl

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guar, cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose and cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl cellulose, the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and mixtures thereof, and the stabilizing agent is selected from the group consisting of silica, mineral pigments, organic pigments, crosslinked polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid, cellulose ethers and mixtures thereof.

21. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic guar, the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide comprises polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight between about 150 and 600, and the stabilizing agent comprises silica.

22. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 1 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic hydroxypropyl guar, the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide comprises polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight between about 150 and 600, and the stabilizing agent comprises silica.

23. The fluidized polymer suspension of claim 20 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 10 to about 65 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension, the polyol is from about 35 to about 90 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension, and the stabilizing agent is from about 0.5 to about 3 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

24. A process of preparing a personal care composition comprising:

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a) providing a fluidized polymer composition comprising:

- i) cationic polysaccharide,
- ii) stabilizing agent, and
- iii) water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide; and

b) mixing the fluidized polymer suspension with one or more personal care active ingredients.

25. The process of claim 24 wherein the fluidized polymer suspension is stable as made.

26. The process of claim 24 wherein the fluidized polymer suspension is stable for at least about 1 week.

27. The process of claim 24 wherein the fluidized polymer suspension is stable for at least about 8 weeks.

28. The process of claim 24 wherein the fluidized polymer suspension is stable for at least about 6 months.

29. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is at least one member selected from the group consisting of cationic guar, hydrophobically modified cationic guar, cationic hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydroxyethyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl guar, cationic hydroxyethyl cellulose and cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl cellulose.

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30. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic guar.

31. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic hydroxypropyl guar.

5 32. The process of claim 24 wherein the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and mixtures thereof.

10 33. The process of claim 24 wherein the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide comprises polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight between about 150 and about 600.

15 34. The process of claim 24 wherein the stabilizing agent is selected from the group consisting of silica, mineral pigments, organic pigments, crosslinked polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid, cellulose ethers and mixtures thereof.

 35. The process of claim 24 wherein the stabilizing agent comprises mineral pigment selected from the group consisting of calcium carbonate, titanium dioxide, clay, talc and gypsum.

20 36. The process of claim 24 wherein the stabilizing agent comprises silica.

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37. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 10 to about 65 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

5 38. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 15 to about 60 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

39. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 20 to about 50 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

10 40. The process of claim 24 wherein the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide is from about 35 to about 90 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

15 41. The process of claim 24 wherein the stabilizing agent is from about 0.5 to about 3 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

42. The process of claim 24 wherein the fluidized polymer suspension further comprises water.

20 43. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is at least one member selected from the group consisting of cationic guar, hydrophobically modified cationic guar, cationic hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxypropyl guar, cationic hydroxyethyl guar, cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl guar, cationic

hydroxyethyl cellulose and cationic hydrophobically modified hydroxyethyl cellulose,

the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide is selected from the group consisting of polyethylene glycol, polypropylene glycol, diethylene glycol, glycerine, propylene glycol, ethylene glycol and mixtures thereof, and

the stabilizing agent is selected from the group consisting of silica, mineral pigments, organic pigments, crosslinked polymers and copolymers of acrylic acid, cellulose ethers and mixtures thereof.

44. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic guar, the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide comprises polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight between about 150 and 600, and the stabilizing agent comprises silica.

45. The process of claim 24 wherein the cationic polysaccharide comprises cationic hydroxypropyl guar, the water-soluble polyol that is a non-solvent for the cationic polysaccharide comprises polyethylene glycol having a molecular weight between about 150 and 600, and the stabilizing agent comprises silica.

46. The process of claim 43 wherein the cationic polysaccharide is from about 10 to about 65 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension, the polyol is from about 35 to about 90 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension, and the stabilizing agent is from about 0.5 to about 3 wt. % of the total weight of the fluidized polymer suspension.

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47. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is a shampoo and the personal care active ingredient comprises surface active cleaning agent.

48. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is a hair conditioner and the personal care active ingredient is selected from the group consisting of cationic surfactant, hydrolyzed animal protein, fatty alcohols, silicones, volatile liquid hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof.

49. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is a shampoo-conditioner and the personal care active ingredient comprises cleaning agent and hair conditioning ingredient selected from the group consisting of cationic surfactant, hydrolyzed animal protein, fatty alcohols, silicones, volatile liquid hydrocarbons, and mixtures thereof.

50. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is a sun care product and the personal care active ingredient comprises a sunscreen agent.

51. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is a shower gel and the personal care active ingredient comprises surface active cleaning agent.

52. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is soap and the personal care active ingredient comprises C₈-C₂₂ fatty acid salt.

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53. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is a hair styling product and the personal care active ingredient comprises cationic or anionic hair styling polymer.

54. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition
5 is a hair colorant and the personal care active ingredient comprises a hair coloring agent.

55. The process of claim 24 wherein the personal care composition is a deodorant-antiperspirant composition and the personal care active
10 ingredient comprises a basic aluminum compound.

56. A personal care composition comprising at least one personal care active ingredient, a fluidized polymer suspension of cationic polysaccharide in polyol, and a personal care product vehicle.

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No

PCT/US 98/24888

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC 6 A61K7/06 A61K7/48 C08J3/03 C08L5/14

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A61K C08J C08L

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	<p>US 4 453 979 A (DEMASI ET AL.)</p> <p>12 June 1984</p> <p>see column 2, line 60 - line 65</p> <p>see column 3, line 14 - line 30</p> <p style="text-align: center;">--- -/--</p>	1-56

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

* Special categories of cited documents :

"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance

"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date

"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)

"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means

"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed

"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention

"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is taken alone

"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

15 February 1999

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Inter. Appl. No.

PCT/US 98/24888

C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	JP 60 221493 A (SHISEIDO CO. LTD) 6 November 1985 see the whole document & CHEMICAL ABSTRACTS, vol. 104, no. 26, 30 June 1986 Columbus, Ohio, US; abstract no. 226755, ANAGIDA AKESHI ET AL.: "Powdered or granular hand cleansers" see abstract & DATABASE WPI Week 8551 Derwent Publications Ltd., London, GB; AN 319449	1-56
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P, X	WO 97 49376 A (RHONE-POULENC CHIMIE) 31 December 1997 see the whole document	1-56
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A	US 5 080 717 A (TENG-SHAU YOUNG) 14 January 1992	
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Information on patent family members

International Application No

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